

GERMANS REGRET DISASTER; BUT SAY BRITISH MUST BE BLAMED

THE WEATHER REPORT:

TULSA, May 10.—Temperature: Maximum 87, minimum 64, with wind from the south.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Forecast: Fair to cloudy with occasional showers.

TULSA DAILY WORLD

FULL LEASED WIRE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

VOL. X, NO. 197.

TULSA, OKLAHOMA, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1915

TEN PAGES

PRICE FIVE CENTS

WILFUL MURDER IS VERDICT ON THE LUSITANIA

An English Coroner's Jury Charges All of Germany With Murder.

CAPTAIN TURNER TOLD HIS STORY

Said He Carried Out His Orders and Would Do Same Thing Again.

KINSALIE, Ireland, May 10.—(4:20 p. m.)—When the inquest over the victims of the Lusitania had been concluded today, the coroner's jury returned the following verdict:

"The jury find that this appalling crime was contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilized nations, and was, therefore, charge the officers of the submarine and the German emperor and all the government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wilful and wholesale murder."

Coroner Hogan said that the first torpedo fired by the German submarine did serious damage to the Lusitania, but that not satisfied with this, the Germans had discharged another torpedo. He said, must have been more deadly because it went right through the ship, hastening the work of destruction. The characteristic courage of the Irish and British people was manifested at the time of this terrible disaster, the coroner continued, and there was no panic. He charged that the responsibility "lay on the German government and the whole people of Germany, who collaborated in this terrible crime."

"I propose to ask the jury," he continued, "to return the only verdict possible for a self-respecting jury, that the men in charge of the German submarine were guilty of wilful murder."

Captain Turner Testifies.
Captain Turner of the Lusitania appeared before the coroner and was questioned. The coroner asked him if he had received a message concerning the sinking of a ship off Kinsale by a submarine. Captain Turner replied he had not.

"Did you receive any special instructions as to the voyage?"
"Yes, sir."

"Are you at liberty to tell us what they were?"
"No, sir."

"Did you carry them out?"
"Yes, to the best of my ability."

"Tell us in your own words what happened after passing Fastnet?"
"The weather was clear," Captain Turner answered. "We were going at a speed of 18 knots. I was on the port side and heard Second Officer Heffernan call out, 'Here's a torpedo.' I ran to the other side and saw clearly the wake of a torpedo. There was a slight shock. Immediately after the first explosion, there was another report but that may possibly have been internal."

"At once gave order to lower the boats down to the rails, and I directed that women and children should get into them."

Saw No Submarine.
"I also had all the bulkheads closed," Captain Turner continued. "Between the time of passing Fastnet, at about 11 o'clock, and of the torpedoing, I saw no sign whatever of any submarine. There was some haze along the Irish coast and when we were near Fastnet, I slowed down to 15 knots. I was in wireless communication with shore all the while across."

Captain Turner was asked if he had received any messages in regard to the presence of submarines off the Irish coast. He replied in the affirmative. Questioned regarding the nature of the message, he replied:

"I respectfully refer you to the admiralty for an answer."

"You were aware threats had been made that the ship would be torpedoed?" asked the coroner.

"We were," the captain replied. "Was she armed?"

"No, sir."

Ship Never Stopped.
"I gave orders to stop the ship," Captain Turner continued, "but we could not stop. The engines were out of commission. It was not safe to lower boats until the vessel was off the coast. As a matter of fact, there was a perceptible headway on her up to the time she went down."

"When she was struck she listed to starboard. I stood on the bridge when she sank and the Lusitania went down under me. She floated about eighteen minutes after the torpedo struck her. My watch stopped at 2:38."

"No warship was conveying us. I saw no warship and none was reported to me as having been seen. At the time I was picked up I noticed bodies floating on the surface but saw no living persons."

"Eighteen knots was not the normal speed of the Lusitania, was it?"
"At ordinary times," answered Captain Turner, "she could make 25 knots but in war times her speed was reduced to 21 knots. My reason for going 18 knots was that I wanted to arrive at Liverpool bar without stop-

(Continued On Page Two.)

"New Million Dollar Baby"



GREENWICH, Conn., May 10.—The fact that he will have a million dollars some day doesn't bother William J. Carey of this city a mite. Just at present William had much rather have a bottle of milk than any amount of money because he is only eighteen months old.

William J. Smith, the boy's grandfather, a contractor and real estate man, died six months ago, leaving his estate in trust for his wife. Mrs. Smith died several weeks ago and the will, which has just been read, shows the entire property of his grandparents goes to the Carey infant.

The boy's father, Thomas F. Carey, married a favorite daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Smith. The day after William was born in September, 1913, his mother died.

KAISER, MURDERER, AMERICAN KILLED IS JURY VERDICT BY CARRANZA MEN

Wholesale Murder Charged to Emperor; Captain Turner Testifies.

Presiliano Medina Fired Upon by Constitutionalists, Say Reports.

ONLY ONE TORPEDO WAS SHOT IN A BOAT

Deadly Missile Struck Vital Spot; Went Down in Less Than 20 Minutes.

Population of El Tigre Have Asked U. S. for Protection.

LONDON, May 10.—(10:45 p. m.) The Conard line steamship Lusitania which was sunk last week off Old Head of Kinsale by a submarine was struck by only one torpedo, according to the testimony of Captain Turner of the steamer, given today at the coroner's inquest at Kinsale. But this deadly missile found a vital spot and sent the liner to the bottom in less than twenty minutes carrying with her over a thousand souls. The evidence of Captain Turner, which cleared up many other points concerning the disaster and that of other members of the crew of the vessel with a general knowledge of the situation, led the jury to bring in a verdict of "wholesale murder" against the German emperor and his government and the officers of the submarine directly responsible for the sinking of the ship.

It also was disclosed today by Captain Turner and by Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, in a statement in the house of com-

Heads 'Change Again.
NEW YORK, May 10.—H. G. S. Noble was re-elected president of the New York stock exchange today.

San Antonio. May 10.—United States army border patrol reports the killing of Presiliano Medina, an American citizen and resident of El Tigre, Texas, by Carranza soldiers a few miles above El Tigre on the Rio Grande.

Medina, who owns large land and other interests in Mexico, had crossed the river with his friend and landed at the Palmitos ranch on the Mexican side. The official report says that Medina did not leave the boat but started to return to the Texas shore when two Carranza soldiers rushed to the bank and fired upon the Texas who fell dead in the boat. The population of El Tigre have asked the United States government for protection from the Mexican troops on the opposite side of the river who threaten to wipe out the town.

KAISER BLAMES ENEMY FOR LOSS OF AMERICANS

Warning Given by Teutonic Allies Was Sufficient, Claims Kaiser.

BRYAN SAYS THERE WAS NO WARNING

President to Outline Plans Today; No Special Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—While official Washington waited today for the word from President Wilson as to what he is to do the police of the United States in the crisis resulting from the sinking of the Lusitania, Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, called at the state department and expressed to Secretary Bryan "his deep regret that the events of the war had led to the loss of so many American lives."

The ambassador did not comment upon his visit, but Secretary Bryan, saying only that he understood the expression to have come from Count Bernstorff personally, gave out the following by agreement:

"The German ambassador called at the state department and expressed his deep regret that the events of the war had led to the loss of so many American lives."

Later press dispatches from Berlin announced that the foreign office had called to the embassy a note to be presented to the state department expressing "deepest sympathy at the loss of lives on board the Lusitania," but placing the responsibility upon the British government's "plan of starving the civilian population of Germany."

Bryan Refuses Comment.
This note which probably is in response to Ambassador Bernstorff's request for a statement of the German government's attitude, had not reached the embassy tonight and it was said it might be delayed for days as nothing is being received by wire.

Dispatches giving the text of the note were heard by Secretary Bryan and at the embassy without comment. It is known, however, that the statement of the German position is just what had been looked for in official circles.

The British and French ambassadors were at the state department late today to express their "horror and sympathy" over the destruction of the Lusitania. Both showed deep interest in public feeling over the catastrophe and it was made apparent that they had nothing to suggest as to action of the United States.

That America must settle herself directly with Germany was the substance of opinion among the diplomatic representatives of the allied powers. Chevalier Van Rappard, minister from The Netherlands, also called at the department and made it clear that the position of his government is identical with that of the United States in relation to the Lusitania.

President Still Refrains.
What will be the policy of the United States still is giving rise to a wide range of speculation in official and semi-official circles. President Wilson continues to give the matter his constant thought, mindful of his declaration of appreciation that the American people wish him to act "with firmness."

Before leaving for Philadelphia, where he addressed an assembly of naturalized Americans tonight, the president looked himself in his study and gave orders not to be disturbed. He consulted no one and is believed to have been considering what to submit to the cabinet tomorrow.

There is continued discussion here of the suggestion that the United States sever diplomatic relations with Germany without a declaration of war. In this connection, however, it has been pointed out that such a course would have a serious effect upon humanitarian work the United States has been conducting throughout the war. Whatever is done, it is believed probably will be prefaced by an exchange of notes with the German government.

No Extra Session.
The calling of an extra session of congress so far as can be learned does not seem to be a part of the president's plan of procedure. Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, who called at the executive offices said, he questioned whether any reason had been presented for calling an extra session. He explained, however, that he had not consulted the president. Throughout the day messages continued to pour into the White House from all parts of the country expressing confidence in the president and urging him to pursue various courses.

Considerable discussion developed in official circles over the attitude taken in Germany that the people of the United States were warned by the German government against going to Europe on belligerent ships. Secretary Bryan, when asked about this phase of the matter and whether any warning had been given to Americans from the state department said, "I think I had better go no further than

the state department said, "I think I had better go no further than

the state department said, "I think I had better go no further than

the state department said, "I think I had better go no further than

the state department said, "I think I had better go no further than

the state department said, "I think I had better go no further than

the state department said, "I think I had better go no further than

the state department said, "I think I had better go no further than

the state department said, "I think I had better go no further than

the state department said, "I think I had better go no further than

the state department said, "I think I had better go no further than

the state department said, "I think I had better go no further than

the state department said, "I think I had better go no further than

the state department said, "I think I had better go no further than

the state department said, "I think I had better go no further than

GERMANY'S EXPLANATION

BERLIN, via London, May 10.—The following dispatch has been sent by the German foreign office to the German embassy at Washington:

"Please communicate the following to the state department: The German government desires to express its deepest sympathy at the loss of lives on board the Lusitania. The responsibility rests, however, with the British government, which through its plan of starving the civilian population of Germany, has forced Germany to resort to retaliatory measures."

"In spite of the German offer to stop the submarine war in case the starvation plan was given up, British merchant vessels are being generally armed with guns and have repeatedly tried to ram submarines so that a previous search was impossible."

"They cannot, therefore, be treated as ordinary merchant vessels. A recent declaration made to the British parliament by the parliamentary secretary in answer to a question by Lord Charles Beresford said that at the present practically all British merchant vessels were armed and provided with hand grenades."

"Besides it has been openly admitted by the British press that the Lusitania on previous voyages repeatedly carried large quantities of war material. On the present voyage the Lusitania carried 5,400 cases of ammunition while the rest of the cargo also consisted chiefly of contraband."

"If England, after repeated official and unofficial warnings, considered herself able to declare that that boat ran no risk and thus lightheartedly assumed responsibility for the human life on board a steamer which, owing to its armament and cargo was liable to destruction the German government in spite of its heartfelt sympathy for the loss of American lives, cannot but regret that Americans felt inclined to trust to English promises rather than to pay attention to the warnings from the German side."

(Signed:—)
FOREIGN OFFICE."

CLARK CRITICIZES JUSTICE OF COURT

Judges Should Not Hand Down Opinions Based on Archaic Common Law.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Law 10 in relation to the conflict between capital and labor was taken up here today by the federal industrial commission.

Comment and criticism directed against courts and statutes were voiced by Walter Clark, chief justice of the supreme court of North Carolina, who is chief justice of the New York state court of appeals, and Gilbert E. Roe, a New York lawyer.

Justice Clark and Mr. Roe both criticized the existing practice of the courts in looking back to the archaic common law of centuries ago in deciding cases arising under circumstances of which the common law knew nothing.

Mr. Roe said the courts were prone to safeguard with great zeal the rights guaranteed to property under the constitution, but that in every case they upheld the constitutionality of laws invalidating the personal rights of the individual, the rights of free speech, free press and free assembly.

"A condition has arisen," said Commissioner O'Connell, "in which the courts have been called upon to decide cases which have been completely outside the scope of the common law and consequently the courts are unable to decide them."

"The step toward a new constitution is now being given every one an opportunity to express his opinion on the subject of the constitutionality of laws invalidating the personal rights of the individual, the rights of free speech, free press and free assembly."

Justice Clark and Mr. Roe both criticized the existing practice of the courts in looking back to the archaic common law of centuries ago in deciding cases arising under circumstances of which the common law knew nothing.

Mr. Roe said the courts were prone to safeguard with great zeal the rights guaranteed to property under the constitution, but that in every case they upheld the constitutionality of laws invalidating the personal rights of the individual, the rights of free speech, free press and free assembly.

"A condition has arisen," said Commissioner O'Connell, "in which the courts have been called upon to decide cases which have been completely outside the scope of the common law and consequently the courts are unable to decide them."

"The step toward a new constitution is now being given every one an opportunity to express his opinion on the subject of the constitutionality of laws invalidating the personal rights of the individual, the rights of free speech, free press and free assembly."

Justice Clark and Mr. Roe both criticized the existing practice of the courts in looking back to the archaic common law of centuries ago in deciding cases arising under circumstances of which the common law knew nothing.

Mr. Roe said the courts were prone to safeguard with great zeal the rights guaranteed to property under the constitution, but that in every case they upheld the constitutionality of laws invalidating the personal rights of the individual, the rights of free speech, free press and free assembly.

"A condition has arisen," said Commissioner O'Connell, "in which the courts have been called upon to decide cases which have been completely outside the scope of the common law and consequently the courts are unable to decide them."

"The step toward a new constitution is now being given every one an opportunity to express his opinion on the subject of the constitutionality of laws invalidating the personal rights of the individual, the rights of free speech, free press and free assembly."

Justice Clark and Mr. Roe both criticized the existing practice of the courts in looking back to the archaic common law of centuries ago in deciding cases arising under circumstances of which the common law knew nothing.

Mr. Roe said the courts were prone to safeguard with great zeal the rights guaranteed to property under the constitution, but that in every case they upheld the constitutionality of laws invalidating the personal rights of the individual, the rights of free speech, free press and free assembly.

"A condition has arisen," said Commissioner O'Connell, "in which the courts have been called upon to decide cases which have been completely outside the scope of the common law and consequently the courts are unable to decide them."

"The step toward a new constitution is now being given every one an opportunity to express his opinion on the subject of the constitutionality of laws invalidating the personal rights of the individual, the rights of free speech, free press and free assembly."

Justice Clark and Mr. Roe both criticized the existing practice of the courts in looking back to the archaic common law of centuries ago in deciding cases arising under circumstances of which the common law knew nothing.

Mr. Roe said the courts were prone to safeguard with great zeal the rights guaranteed to property under the constitution, but that in every case they upheld the constitutionality of laws invalidating the personal rights of the individual, the rights of free speech, free press and free assembly.

PEACE THE U. S. POLICY, HINTS THE PRESIDENT

In Philadelphia Speech Wilson Indicates a Peaceful Policy.

ONLY REFERRED TO WAR BY INFERENCE

Was Greeted and Cheered by Thousands of Free-born Americans.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—President Wilson gave to a gathering of four thousand naturalized Americans tonight the first intimation of what course the United States government will pursue in the situation resulting from the loss of more than a hundred American lives on the British liner Lusitania.

He spoke, by implication but his hearers interpreted his remarks as meaning that while the United States would remain at peace it would seek to convince Germany of the injustice to mankind of the tragedy of last Friday.

An Example of Peace.
"America," said the president, "must have the consciousness that on all sides it touches elbows and touches hearts with all nations of mankind. The example of America must be a special example and must be an example not merely of peace because it will not fight, but because peace is a healing and elevating influence of the world and strife is not."

"There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

"These remarks precipitated a tumult of applause and patriotic enthusiasm attended by a waving of thousands of small American flags. The president made no direct reference to the Lusitania tragedy but the audience did not hesitate to read the application of his statement."

Urged True Loyalty.
Introduced by Mayor Blankenburg who spoke in distinctly German accent a welcome and an appeal for a single allegiance to the United States, the president carried forward the idea of welding of foreign blood to make up America, by pointing out the true goal of right American citizenship to be a loyalty, not to the country of one's birth but to the land of one's adoption.

"While you are here," he said, "all countries with you, you come with a purpose of leaving all other countries behind you—bringing what is best of their spirit but not looking over your shoulder at seeking to perpetuate what you have in them. I would not certainly be one who would suggest that a man cease to love the place of his origin. It is one thing to leave the place of your birth and another thing to dedicate yourself to the place where you go. You can't be an American if you think of your self in groups. America does not consist of groups. A man who considers himself as belonging to a national group is not yet an American."

"My advice to you is think first, not only of America but to think first of humanity and you do not love humanity, you seek to divide humanity into foreign camps."

The president was constantly interrupted by spontaneous outbursts of applause. He spoke clearly and so quiet was his audience of 15,000 that he could be heard distinctly in all parts of the great hall. Some of the passages in his speech which the crowd applauded most loudly were these:

"I am sorry for the man who seeks to make personal capital out of the passions of his fellow man. He has lost the touch and ideal of America, for America was created to unite mankind by the passions that lift and unite and not by the passions that separate and divide mankind."

"The man who seeks to divide man from man, group from group, interest from interest in the United States is striking at its very heart."

Most See Vision.
"I was born in America. You dreamed of what America was to be and I hope you brought the dreams with you. No man who does not see visions will ever realize any, high hopes or undertake any great enterprise."

In his peroration the president aroused much enthusiasm when he said he felt he ought not to be away from Washington and after coming he found that the gathering renewed his "spirit as an American."

"In Washington," he said, "men tell you so many things every day that are not so and I like to come and stand in the presence of my fellow citizens and drink out of the common fountain with them, feeling the sense of their support."

Back to Washington.
There was a grandstand ovation as the president finished his speech. Afterward he returned to the station and entered his private car. He will arrive in Washington early tomorrow.

Because of the present status of international affairs extraordinary precautions will be taken in the city.

Philadelphia Bishop Is Dead.
SALT LAKE, Utah, May 10.—The Rt. Rev. Laurence Scanlan, bishop of the Salt Lake diocese of the Catholic church and a pioneer missionary of the west, died here today after a long illness.

The greatest degree of patriotism demands that we shall know the whole truth before we condemn this

(Continued On Page Two.)

(Continued On Page Two.)

(Continued On Page Two.)

(Continued On Page Two.)